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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1870. NO. 173.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Comparison of the Senate and House Bills—Claims Against Venezuela to be Enforced—Congressional Election Bill Passed in the House—The Funding Bill —The Georgia Bill Once Again— The Meeting in Honor of the Late Gen. Thomas—Tax on National Bank Shares Declared Valid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1870.

The Senate and House Army Bills.

The Army bill was considered to-day in Senate Committee. There is a great deal of wild talk in some of the newspapers about this measure. It is not true that the Committee shows a disposition to stifle it, for it will be reported long before the Senate is ready for action; nor is it true that Mr. Wilson's bill is the work of the War Department. No one in that office saw it before it was introduced, or was consulted in its preparation. The House bill leaves the army the same size it is now, but Mr. Wilson's cuts it down seven thousand more, making it at twenty-five thousand after next September. The House bill reduces the pay of all officers from Brigadier General up, and increases the pay of all but Chaplain below, and Mr. Wilson's bill does the same thing. The House bill provides for commutation payments, while Mr. Wilson's Committee hold to the provision of the existing law. Each bill looks to a large reduction in the number of officers, though they differ as to how the reduction shall be made.

The Venezuelan Claims.

Judge Orth, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted in committee to-day a preamble and resolution concerning the settlement of our claims with Venezuela. Some of these have been pending for forty years, and as finally settled by the Commission to-day American and two Venezuelans amounted to $1,300,000. Our Government has been trying for several years to get Venezuela to comply with the agreement to pay. In view of the continued neglect, the House Committee agreed to a resolution submitted by Mr. Orth, and will report it as soon as it is called in the House. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the adjudication of claims pursuant to the terms of the convention with Venezuela is recognized as fair and conclusive, and valid against said republic, and for the purpose of inforcing and collecting the sum of money so awarded, the President is hereby authorized and directed to make a demand upon the Republic of Venezuela for immediate payment, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment that he employ such portion of the naval and military forces as may be necessary in his judgment to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said convention.

This is the first action of the kind taken towards any foreign nation.

The Congressional Election Bill.

There was a lively time in the House to-day over the election bill. This was originally introduced by Mr. Dawes, and he put it through the House of the former Congress. It provides that after next fall all Congressional elections shall be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The opposition to it to-day came chiefly from the Maine, Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations, and they, under lead of Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Scofield, of Pennsylvania, resorted to all sorts of filibustering to secure its defeat. Messrs. Paine and Dawes persevered in the battle, however, and it went through finally by a two-thirds vote. Whether it can pass the Senate is somewhat questionable.

The Tariff Bill

Was briefly considered this morning by the Ways and Means Committee, but nothing of Boldy will was present, and the figures and argument is of last week presented by the National bank men were discussed. The indications are pretty strong that those made at the session and that the bill will be somewhat amended to meet their views. The opposition to it is that of reduction in the tax on circulation, and the eighty per cent. clause will probably come out of the bill. It is not likely to be reported this week.

The Georgia Bill

Has come to the front again in the Senate, and as the members of that body have got rested, by debate on something else, their old speeches are good for another delivery, and no one can tell when that will end. The whole discussion is whether Bullock and the other officials shall be allowed to hold their places for two years more, and the present appearance of things is that the Senate will allow them to do so, though the other side try to figure out one or two majority against Bullock.

The Meeting.

The meeting to-morrow evening in the Hall of the House in honor of the late General Thomas promises to be a grand affair in point of the occasion. Chief Justice Chase, Senators Warner and Schurz, Representatives Garfield, Boutwell and Stoughton and Gov. McCook, of Colorado, will be the speakers, and music will be furnished by the Arion Society and Marine Band.

A Colored Lawyer and the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Riddle, Phillips and Assistant Attorney General Field, to examine into the case of Aaron A. Bradley, who wants to be admitted to practice at its bar. He is the colored man who has lately figured so much in Georgia and was ordered out of Boston.

Tax on National Bank Shares.

Among the cases decided in the Supreme Court to-day was that of Leonbergerv s. Hoose, from Missouri, affirming the decision below, and holding that the tax in Missouri, on National bank shares, is valid.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

FOSTER'S REPLY TO CHANDLER.

The reply of Fire-Zahn Porter to the speech of Senator Chandler is published. It has transpired that among the indorsements Gen. Porter has in his behalf is a letter from Gen. George H. Thomas, agreeing that the case should be reopened, and that if done Porter would in his judgment be vindicated.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to strike out of the tariff bill the following items: On vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sad irons, tailors' and natters' irons, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, one and three-quarter cents per pound; on, cast iron steam, gas or water pipe, one and three-quarter cents per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem. This will leave the duty on these items the same as it is now, which is considerably less than these rates.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the House all the information in his possession relative to the Oneida disaster. The report says the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bosphorus, and without regard of human life and of the common obligations of humanity.

NO APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Appropriations have agreed unanimously to a report against making any appropriations whatever for buildings not now in course of construction. This disposes of the published statement that $500,000 was to be appropriated for the erection of public buildings in Quincy, Ill.

THE WILSON ARMY BILL.

The Senate Military Committee this morning considered the Wilson bill for the reduction of the army, and will probably report it as a substitute for the House bill with the same title. It is claimed Wilson's bill provides for a saving of $5,000,000 per annum, while Logan's would increase expenses for army purposes $3,000,000.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: Jas. Hobson, Assessor of Internal Revenue Third District of Pennsylvania; Albert L. Post, Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.; Mr. Hallett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Colorado.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1870.

SPELLING ON THE FUNDING BILL.

Private dispatches from St. Louis deny the statement telegraphed from that city on Saturday last that the St. Louis Clearing House recently tabled a memorial against the funding bill. One dispatch says that the Republican says the St. Louis Clearing House had emphatically indorsed the Chicago memorial on the subject. A dispatch to the Republican from Iowa informs the *Tribune* that every National bank in that State will call in its notes and retire its circulation if the funding bill passes. He adds that "if Congress thinks of ever passing that bill, it will produce a state of commercial distress as to drive those now in power out of the capital."

THE PIZARROS.

A dispatch was received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to-day from Gen. Hancock, dated St. Paul, April 2, which says he has received a dispatch from Gen. De Trobriand at Ft. Shaw, dated April 1st. It says Father Imoda has just arrived from among the Pegan Indians, where he has been for years, and sent word of ambuscade. "Pete," the murderer of Clark, died of small pox. All news is satisfactory from that quarter.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND GEN. THOMAS'S FUNERAL.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has appointed the following committee from the Army of the Cumberland to attend the funeral obsequies of General Thomas at Troy, on Friday: Generals Nathan Kimball, Indianapolis; James Burnett, Cleveland; J. G. Parkhurst, Detroit; N. H. Anderson, Cincinnati; A. C. McClurg, Chicago; John H. Braman, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor; John B. Cruxton, Paris, Kentucky; T. Updyke, New York; J. S. Fullerton, St. Louis; Wm. McMichael, Philadelphia.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

John Creesar, of Chicago; Lorenzo Blackstone, of Norwich, Connecticut, and John J. Mitchell, of Alton, were to-day re-elected Directors of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for three years.

FIRE.

The Pennsylvania House, two large brick boarding houses adjoining, and several small frame buildings in Davenport, Iowa, were burned this morning. Loss $50,000; insurance $42,000.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, April 4.—There is advance in the price of beeves noted saturday was not fully kept there being no supply to-day. The highest prices were 8c, and from that to 7½c. The highest prices were 8c, and from that to 7½c. The highest grass steers to-day. With a short supply of stock the market is firm. Sales of this to-day at 7@7½c; fair to good at 6@6½c; common to poor, and a few extra fine at 5@6c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling fair; sales 4,356 bales; receipts 4,205 bales; exports 10,674; stock 76,254 bales.

CONGRESS.

The Georgia Bill Up in the Senate.

Election of Congressmen—Equalization of Salaries of U. S. Judges in Pennsylvania—The Sixteenth Amendment Introduced—The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the order of arrangements for the memorial services of General Thomas, agreed on by the presiding officers of the two houses. It provides for a meeting of Senators and Representatives in the hall of the latter Tuesday evening, and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and Representatives to attend the funeral.

The Georgia bill was taken up. Mr. STEWART moved to strike out Bingham's amendment.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment authorizing the continuance of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization in January last, provided that the clause of the State Constitution on the subject, shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

Mr. WILLEY spoke in favor of a provisional government for Georgia.

Mr. STEWART agreed that Georgia should rather be kept out under military rule, or the present loyal State organization should be given sufficient time to establish itself and provide means for a fair election.

Mr. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of Federal power to prevent Georgia passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson as a greater stretch of power than had yet been claimed in any of the reconstruction measures. The purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the votes of the people, but by act of Congress.

The debate was continued until 4:30, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was presented and referred equalizing the salaries of United States judges in the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOGE offered a resolution for adjournment May 16th. The House refused to second the previous question.

A bill was passed fixing the time for the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress in all the States and Territories on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872.

The House took up the bill to reduce the tariff bill, the clause on sugar being under consideration. Mr. SCHENCK moved to add to it "on all raw or Muscovado sugar, and on all other sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound."

Mr. SHELDON offered an amendment making the duty on sugar not above No. 13 instead of two cents, supporting it in the interest of Louisiana sugar planters.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, arguing that the sugar producers of Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound, and should accept something like that now.

The amendment and a general one on all sugar items offered by Mr. SHELDON were discussed at considerable length.

Mr. WOOD moved to limit the reduction of duty on sugar to 25 per cent., in the interest of countries in which involuntary servitude or bondage does not exist. He said the Ways and Means Committee of Ways and Means was absolutely offering a premium for the importation of Spain's slaves, when the present appearance of things is that the Senate will allow them to do so, though the other side try to figure out one or two majority against Bullock.

Mr. SCHENCK commenced his reply to Mr. WOOD by a good-natured fling at "Spain's chattel same Satan also." [Laughter.] He admitted there was some foreign the suggestion that the tariff should be made to bear upon that question and that the bill will be somewhat amended to meet their views. One change to be made is that of reduction in the tax on circulation, and the eighty per cent. clause will probably come out of the bill. It is not likely to be reported this week.

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HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY BILL.

Its Passage in the Senate with Billinglelt, Wallace and Howard's Amendments—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Bill Passed Finally—Allegheny County Fire Marshal Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 4, 1870.

SENATE.

A Lull.

Little business of importance was done in the Legislature to-day, the Committees being pretty well cleaned out of bills, and some long pending Eastern local bills were passed or otherwise disposed of.

Evening Session.

In the Senate Mr. Randall made an effort to dispense with the evening session, the Treasury bill being the order for the evening. Mr. White opposed the motion, and said this would be the last chance to pass the Treasury bill. Mr. Randall's motion was defeated.

Bills Passed in the House.

The House passed bills incorporating the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, and relating to Fire Marshal of Allegheny county.

The amendments of Senators Wallace and Billinglelt being carried by the united vote of the Democrats, and Messrs. Billinglelt, Kerr and Lowry, Senator Howard offered an amendment requiring the Treasurer to make monthly returns of places of deposit in default, amounts of money in each respectively, which statements shall be open to inspection of all citizens. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ihtan offered an amendment requiring the State Treasurer to state under oath at the end of each year he had never received and did not expect to receive anything for the use of the public money, and failure to do so should cause a forfeiture of salary, and the people, and the fact communicated to the Legislature by the Governor at the next session. Lost.

Mr. White offers to amend by requiring security of depositories, who shall give security and pay interest on all balances of not less than three and a-half per cent., and fixing penalties for offering consideration for deposits. Messrs. White, Howard, Hutan and Mumma supported the House bill as the best that could be done at this stage of the session. Better than nothing.

Senator Howard charged that he knew General Irwin had loaned out the funds of the State, and received five per cent. from the Pittsburgh banks for some.

Senator Hutan said the leading journals in the West of both parties and good men of all parties were all united upon this question, and demanded the passage of the House bill. He was for such a bill before it was known who would be State Treasurer, and would support it, leaving to those who wished to continue the abuses of the Treasury system to take the responsibility of defeating the bill. The bill as amended by Messrs. Wallace and Billinglelt passed, with Howard's amendment.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Month's Exports—The Governor and Legislature at Loggerheads—The San Diego Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The aggregate exports from this port for the month of March are $13,609,000, of which $10,230,000 were in treasure.

Last night a large meeting of laboring men adopted resolutions petitioning the Governor to sign the bill now in his hands authorizing the grading of Rincon hill in this city.

The Legislature and Governor are at loggerheads. The Senate Democrats, unless the Governor signs certain bills, to refuse to pass a general appropriation bill.

The reports from San Diego mines are favorable, but there is nothing yet to justify the rush. The productive placer gold is small, but the quartz mines are rich, but unprofitable with the present reduction of ores. There are a few cases among the soldiers. An agent of English capitalists is inspecting the mines in the territory.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Erie, the Central and the Hudson River railroads are all actively engaged in greasing the wheels of legislation at Albany.

Paul Bernhart, a German rag gatherer, committed suicide in Cincinnati, on Sunday night, by cutting his throat.

The westward bound passenger train, which left Quincy Saturday night on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, was precipitated by accident about twenty-four miles from Quincy. Two passenger cars and one sleeping car were thrown from a steep embankment and completely demolished. Twenty-five passengers were injured, two of whom will therefore be lame for life.

Formidable Indian demonstrations are expected in Wyoming Territory, and Governor Campbell is organizing troops for a spring campaign.

Canada's revenue for March was $1,313,710; the expenditure $1,055,000.

E. N. Thayer, a veteran actor, died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged 88.

The first vessel of the season from Canada arrived at Oswego with a cargo.

A bad break has occurred in the Erie canal feeder bank, just south of Rochester, the water rushing from the river into the feeder and flooding the adjacent fields. It will therefore be impossible to make repairs before the water subsides.

The Attorney General of New Jersey has informed the Mayor of Princeton that the Fifteenth Amendment makes void so much of the charter of that city as denies the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of color.

The St. Maurice lumbering establishment, at Three Rivers, Canada, was burned on Sunday night, including one mill and machine shop; about $100,000 worth of lumber belonging to the estate of Hon. Thomas Lacoste, and a machine shop $20,000 worth belonging to Mr. Ward, and about two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, amounting to about three million feet.

Gen. Canby has not yet furnished the troops for electing Ellison from City Hall, and the United States Marshal has not yet issued the Royal assent was given to the bill for the appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Dilke, said he thought no compensation was due to the widow of Gordon, who was executed for treason.

Mr. Monsell, under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red river expedition was under consideration.

Lord Granville, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, moved the second reading of the Irish Land bill. He said the bill proposed to legalize existing contracts between landlords and tenants, extending the Ulster custom over Ireland. He urged the House to consider the bill as it now would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would increase, if current bills were passed. The amendment limiting compensation to retiring tenants to damages for such improvements and unfinished course of husbandry.

Mr. Lowe replied to Disraeli in a speech pricipally on the Irish Church Disestablishment question. He said the bill possibly violated the letter of the Treaty of Limerick, but the articles were of daily occurrence.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's amendment. Mr. Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the Government had yet shown, so far in the management of the measure. The bill was finally provisionally agreed to, considered and sweeping.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied the charges made against the government.

Mr. Reed, member from South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary.

Mr. Bruce, Secretary of the Home Department, said the bill limited the right of property which were now subverted. Mr. Broderick, Sir Patrick O'Brien and others spoke briefly, when the bill was passed.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the point of the bill was compensation to tenants, and not the scale by which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. Lowe was intended not to modify but to kill the bill.

Mr. Disraeli replied to the various arguments made by Lowe and others in his amendment, and closed the debate. The House then divided: for the Government amendment 328; against it 286; majority for the Government 76. Adjourned.

Another Row Among Students.

PARIS, April 4.—Another disturbing was made by the students against Dr. Tardieu. The tumult was greater than on the three previous occasions.

Large Vessel Launched.

GLASGOW, April 4.—The new steamer Italy, for the National Line, was launched to-day. She is the largest iron steam vessel afloat except the Great Eastern.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, April 4.—Consols for money 93@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅝. American securities—United States 5-20's, 1865, 89½@89¾; 10-40's, 87½@87¾; Erie 21¾; Illinois Central 114⅝; Great Western 28.

Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—Bonds firm at 95¼.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 4.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 65 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton market firm; middling fair, Orleans 11¾d; sales of 1,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western 8s 7s 11d@8s; winter 8s 5d@8s 10d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 5d.

Beef 104s 6d. Lard 69s. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 66s.

Spirits petroleum 1s 5d; refined 1s 8½d.

Rosin common 4s 6d. Tallow 41s 9d.

LONDON, April 4.—Tallow 41s 9d. Refined petroleum quiet and steady. Linseed oil £32 5s. Spirits petroleum steady at 2s 8d@2s 9d. Spirits turpentine 33s.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum flat at 53 francs.

A MONEY transaction by a firm in Elmira, N. Y., shows considerable shrewdness and deserves record for its novelty. The firm advertised to buy sterling exchange payable at sight, and sent $1,000 to New York directing their broker to purchase English gold, which was selling at a cent and a half less premium than Americans could. This English gold was then sent to Canada, where American silver was selling at twenty cents discount on the dollar. After paying all the expenses of the transactions, the firm found that they had made just $8 in specie on each $100 of greenbacks invested, and this on each $100 of greenbacks invested, they received in gold $1,000 in greenbacks $1,080 in American silver.

The Checkered Front.

In our columns to-day will be found a full view of the Checkered Front. Probably no house in Western Pennsylvania is better or more favorably known. Their sales of teas alone show what energy and a disposition to sell on reasonable profits can accomplish. †

As an Expectorant,

C. F. Gaulton's Cough Balsam cannot be excelled. †TTh&s

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Hitch in the Submission of the Proposed Constitutional Reforms in France—Changes in the Ministry Probable—A New Cabinet to be Formed at Vienna—The Pope to Promulgate the First Schema on Easter, &c., &c.

The Proposed Reforms.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts that the French Minister has renounced the idea of submitting the proposed constitutional reforms on the basis of the *plebiscitum* of 1852.

Opposition to Ritualism.

The Bishop of London has determined to inforce regulations so as to moderate the increasing tendencies to high ritualism.

Changes in the Ministry.

Rumors of the early modification of the French Ministry continue.

Cultivation of Cotton in India.

LONDON, April 4.—Dispatches from Calentta state that Earl Mayo, Governor General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, and that he is urging the necessity of increased cultivation of cotton, in order to compete successfully with the United States.

The Legal Tender Decision.

The *Times*, in noticing the proposed reconsideration of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the constitutionality of the legal tenders, hopes that the views of the Chief Justice will be sustained.

Postponed.

PARIS, April 4.—It is now tolerably certain that the solution of the question for the admission of the new order of things to a vote of the people, will be deferred for a time. A misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Chamber on this subject will therefore be avoided.

The rumors of the proposed constitutional changes in France being submitted to a vote of the People have been gaining strength, and are now generally believed here.

The Strike at La Creuzot.

The strike at La Creuzot continues. No collision has yet occurred between the rioters and the troops.

Election of Deputy.

The Radical party are working hard to insure the success of Ulric Fonvielle, candidate for Deputy in the Corps Legislatif from the City of Lyons.

New Cabinet in Austria.

VIENNA, April 4.—The Ministry having resigned, the Emperor has summoned Count Patocki to form a new Cabinet.

Prussian Envoy to China.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Prussian Government has appointed Chamberlain Silk as Special Envoy to Pekin, to follow in his wake diplomatic courtesies extended by the Berlingame Embassy. Herr Silk will also proceed to Yeddo, and it will be his duty to endeavor to regulate the political and commercial relations of the North German Confederation with China and Japan.

Meeting of Society of Arts.

LONDON, April 4.—The Prince of Wales presided at the meeting of Society of Arts, held to organize an educational department and make arrangements for industrial exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed and of the Society. He was followed by Mr. Gladstone.

The Budget.

The Glasgow *Herald* has reason to believe that the Budget, which will be brought forward come fax will be reduced to six pence; duties be equalized; alterations made in brewers' licenses and weapon postage; tea and coffee duties will be untouched, and a 2½ per cent. stamp will be kept on hand for special purposes.

Betting on the University Race.

The betting on the University boat races is very brisk. Cambridge is the favorite, gaining confidence, and odds of eleven to eight on Oxford are freely taken.

Proclamation of the First Schema.

A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first schema at Easter, so the second schema, that on infallibility, may be issued immediately after the holidays.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, April 4.—In the Corps Legislatif today, it was announced that the government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the constitutional reforms. Oliver declared that the government would accept the interpellation of M. Grery on the subject next week. Jules Favre made a long speech, but refused to withdraw his amendment, which was completely demolished. Twenty-five passengers were injured, two of whom will therefore be lame for life.

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Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Dilke, said he thought no compensation was due to the widow of Gordon, who was executed for treason.

Mr. Monsell, under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red river expedition was under consideration.

Lord Granville, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, moved the second reading of the Irish Land bill. He said the bill proposed to legalize existing contracts between landlords and tenants, extending the Ulster custom over Ireland. He urged the House to consider the bill as it now would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would increase, if current bills were passed. The amendment limiting compensation to retiring tenants to damages for such improvements and unfinished course of husbandry.

Mr. Lowe replied to Disraeli in a speech pricipally on the Irish Church Disestablishment question. He said the bill possibly violated the letter of the Treaty of Limerick, but the articles were of daily occurrence.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's amendment. Mr. Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the Government had yet shown, so far in the management of the measure. The bill was finally provisionally agreed to, considered and sweeping.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied the charges made against the government.

Mr. Reed, member from South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary.

Mr. Bruce, Secretary of the Home Department, said the bill limited the right of property which were now subverted. Mr. Broderick, Sir Patrick O'Brien and others spoke briefly, when the bill was passed.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the point of the bill was compensation to tenants, and not the scale by which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. Lowe was intended not to modify but to kill the bill.

Mr. Disraeli replied to the various arguments made by Lowe and others in his amendment, and closed the debate. The House then divided: for the Government amendment 328; against it 286; majority for the Government 76. Adjourned.

Another Row Among Students.

PARIS, April 4.—Another disturbing was made by the students against Dr. Tardieu. The tumult was greater than on the three previous occasions.

Large Vessel Launched.

GLASGOW, April 4.—The new steamer Italy, for the National Line, was launched to-day. She is the largest iron steam vessel afloat except the Great Eastern.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, April 4.—Consols for money 93@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅝. American securities—United States 5-20's, 1865, 89½@89¾; 10-40's, 87½@87¾; Erie 21¾; Illinois Central 114⅝; Great Western 28.

Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—Bonds firm at 95¼.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 4.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 65 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton market firm; middling fair, Orleans 11¾d; sales of 1,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western 8s 7s 11d@8s; winter 8s 5d@8s 10d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 5d.

Beef 104s 6d. Lard 69s. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 66s.

Spirits petroleum 1s 5d; refined 1s 8½d.

Rosin common 4s 6d. Tallow 41s 9d.

LONDON, April 4.—Tallow 41s 9d. Refined petroleum quiet and steady. Linseed oil £32 5s. Spirits petroleum steady at 2s 8d@2s 9d. Spirits turpentine 33s.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum flat at 53 francs.

A MONEY transaction by a firm in Elmira, N. Y., shows considerable shrewdness and deserves record for its novelty. The firm advertised to buy sterling exchange payable at sight, and sent $1,000 to New York directing their broker to purchase English gold, which was selling at a cent and a half less premium than Americans could. This English gold was then sent to Canada, where American silver was selling at twenty cents discount on the dollar. After paying all the expenses of the transactions, the firm found that they had made just $8 in specie on each $100 of greenbacks invested, and this on each $100 of greenbacks invested, they received in gold $1,000 in greenbacks $1,080 in American silver.

The Checkered Front.

In our columns to-day will be found a full view of the Checkered Front. Probably no house in Western Pennsylvania is better or more favorably known. Their sales of teas alone show what energy and a disposition to sell on reasonable profits can accomplish. †

As an Expectorant,

C. F. Gaulton's Cough Balsam cannot be excelled. †TTh&s

ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

Democratic Victory Claimed—Municipal Elections in Ohio, Michigan and Maine—The New Element at the Polls.

OBIO,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, April 4, 1870.—The election to-day resulted as follows: For Council, two wards are Republican, one War Democratic, and one ward is a tie. Two Republican and two Democratic assessors were elected. The negro vote was about equally divided. There was a large Republican gain over the October election.

LONDONVILLE, OHIO, April 4.—About two hundred votes were polled in Hanover township. No Republican ticket was run here, and there are no negro voters in the township. The whole ticket is run through by the thirty-five majority. The township is Democratic.

ADA.

ADA, April 4.—The Republicans elected the Justice of the Peace to-day by seventy-three majority; a Republican gain of one hundred and seventy-eight over last fall.

MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, April 4.—The election for city and township officers took place to-day, and a pretty full vote was polled. There being no party issue up, both parties indulged in scratching to a considerable extent, but the Republicans much more than the Democrats. The regular city and township Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 7 to 350. The Republicans elected Councilmen and Assessors in the First and Second wards, and the Democrats in the Third and Fourth. Fred. W. Wagner, Democrat, was elected Justice over the regular and also an Independent Republican ticket by a small majority over both. The negroes voted without opposition the entire Republican ticket. They scattered to the different polls in procession to the number of seventy-five or thirty each in the morning, headed by Isaac Pleasants, an intelligent colored man, who, previous to starting, made a few remarks urging them to vote the straight Republican ticket for the first time at least, urging that it was to that party alone they owed the privilege of voting at all. Their movements to be watched with considerable interest, but they were not interfered with by either party, and there was no disturbance. The day has been bright but cool.

MASSILLON.

MASSILLON, April 4.—An Independent ticket was voted upon to-day, but was beaten by the regular Republicans, who succeeded in carrying everything but two Councilmen in the Fourth ward. Wm. R. Warner, Republican, was elected Mayor by sixty majority. The negroes all voted the straight Republican ticket.

CRESTLINE.

CRESTLINE, April 4.—The election here has progressed quietly to-day, and a fair vote was polled. A sledge-hammer fight occurred in the colored citizens' votes manifested itself early in the day by a portion of the judges indorsed by outside Democrats, who based their opposition on an affidavit of Mr. Kelly, of the *County Forum* of Friday last, which declared that the proclamation of the President at so late an hour, and sent by telegraph, was not valid, and calling on the Judges of Election to vote as they thought proper. The vote was accepted. A few Republicans took a drun stand in the matter, and this afternoon the colored citizens of the place presented themselves in an orderly manner at the polls to the number of about one hundred and fifteen, and their votes were quietly accepted. They manifested much intelligence in the selection of their tickets, appearing determined to vote as their good judgment dictated. The result is the entire ticket running in the regular Democratic ticket and a People's Republican Councilman and part of the Council is elected in corporation and township. The majority for Mayor is fifty-one, which is about the average.

LIMA.

LIMA, April 4.—The election passed off here quietly. A great deal of interest was manifested by both parties. The vote is very close. In the city the Republicans elect the Mayor, Police Commissioner and part of the Council by small majorities. The Democrats carry the township by a small majority. The majority in the city will not exceed forty votes. It is nearly right hundred, nearly a unanimous vote. It has probably received a large majority in the county.

Reports from Sidney, Shelby county, say the Republicans elected the whole ticket by a good majority. Three townships in Wood county, including Bowling Green, have Peck, Republican, 80 majority for Congress. The colored citizens of Findlay have voted without opposition two straight R. R. when the Democratic judges refused to receive the vote on the grounds of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to the effect that Congress had taken no action on the Fifteenth Amendment regarding the Ohio amendment. The Republicans wished to defend their right to vote, and sent for legal information, holding, however, that the Democratic judges were right, and that the vote had no foundation. The Democrats would not submit to this, but would telegraph to the Mayor of Cincinnati for legal advice before voting there, they would receive the rest of the day. This was about 4 P. M., and getting no reply before 6 P. M., they got scary and refused to vote, and the Republicans men voted the straight Republican ticket.

ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE, April 4.—On the borough ticket for Mayor the Democrats have a majority of thirty-seven; Councilmen, the Republican majority 246; Marshal, Republican majority 138, the entire borough ticket, for treasurer, Republican majority is 288; Recorder, Republican

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

Up to the middle of last week the Legislature of Pennsylvania had passed upward of seven hundred bills, not twenty-five of which were of a public or general character. In other words, nearly the entire session has been given up to special legislation. And this goes on from year to year, and will continue till a stop is put to it by a revision of the Constitution.

At the Cincinnati city election yesterday the colored voters quite generally supported the Republican nominees, although party lines were not closely drawn. It remains to be added that the election was without disturbance caused by the new voters. As a beginning under the Fifteenth Amendment these are gratifying indications.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central Company have leased the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad. Of the seven different roads running to and from Pittsburgh, six are either owned or controlled by the Central. The exception is the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. It is not believed that any immediate danger exists that this Road will fall into the possession of the Central. Concerning its western connections, however, there is less certainty.

A plethora of money exists in Wall street, which is an unhealthy sign, and creates a tendency to unhealthy speculation. It is a sign of stagnation and disease, and its consequences, if the condition long continues, are to be dreaded. The activity of capital is the sure sign of health. Many are disposed to ascribe it to the uncertainty of the action of Congress on the Funding bill. The *Financial Chronicle* concludes an article as follows:

> "On the whole, then, the money market has some redeeming features. And, moreover, there is added as well as suffering in the indisposition of capital to invest itself among the risks and dangers of commercial enterprise. This floating capital is accumulated, is hoarded up, and withdrawn from its normal use under the influence of forces which are known, which can be controlled, and which in any case must, after a temporary activity, be reversed."

A noteworthy illustration of the growth of liberality among the clergy of the English Established Church is reported by the late mails. The project having been started of raising a statue in honor of Robert Hall, the Bishop of Peterborough heads the list of contributors with a subscription. The person to be honored, honored with a statue probably destined to stand in some much frequented place, a conspicuous object to be gazed at and inquired about by successive rising generations, was not only a dissenter, but a Baptist dissenter, who for many years, with astonishing eloquence, preached in those "low places called conventicles" by the favored beings who exclusively breathe the pure atmosphere of "the lofty," though not at present "serene regions of ecclesiastical conformity."

True, Robert Hall's name and works received a certain tincture of gentility even while he was alive from the friendship of Sir James Mackintosh, and the praises of Dr. Parr. But still we should hardly have expected a bishop of the establishment to take the lead in honoring his fame and worth in this particular mode. To vex the established clergy of his time, Pope wrote of an eloquent dissenter:

> "Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
> Ten metaphysicians in preaching well."

And not only in his lifetime, but since his death, Robert Hall's brilliant and glowing eloquence has been frequently referred to for the same unamiable purpose, both by the persons who sought to disparage and by those who pretended to stimulate the endowed church to greater activity and usefulness.

A letter received here recently from Jefferson Davis alludes to the statement made by Senator Cameron that when Lincoln's widow saw Cameron had told him that a negro would succeed him. Mr. Davis says that Senator Cameron made no such statement to him at that or any other time, that he made no such allusion to Mr. Davis's retirement than the expression of his good wishes. He also states that he has expected of Mr. Cameron a line or two of duty to himself and to truth, to deny having made the statement in the Senate imputed to him by the newspapers.

So runs a Washington dispatch. While Senator Cameron's hand is in, either for reaffirmation or denial, it is to be hoped that he will give a true history of his withdrawal—or expulsion—from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Certain statements, in that connection, have been put afloat quite contrary to the facts, and which Senator Cameron will probably be called upon to correct. For instance, he can say that his letter of resignation and the reply of Mr. Lincoln, were substituted for a decisive letter of dismissal from the President; and he will probably be able to state by whom this correspondence was engineered, and what part Mr. Chase played in the matter. This much, at the very least, Cameron owes to Senator Wilson, who was betrayed into an inaccurate statement on the subject recently. Should he refuse or neglect to do this, then Senator Wilson will owe it to himself to make his own correction of the errors into which he was betrayed. It is due to the "truth of history" that the facts in regard to the manner Cameron left should be told—and they will be. That done, we can then pass on to other passages in the history of the old Chief, not the least interesting of which will be certain orders—or, to be more exact, a certain order by him as Secretary of War, which bears an important relation to an interesting event early in the war.

The Commercial of yesterday contained a summary of the arguments by which the President is believed to recommend to the Senate the ratification of the San Domingo treaty. No one could read it, we suppose, without being deeply impressed by the force of several of the reasons, or by the cogency of them all taken together. Should St. Domingo offer itself to England, there can be little doubt that the offer would be eagerly embraced, and one does not see clearly how we could consistently forbid the protectorate. After our government should have deliberately refused to take the possession, the civilized world could hardly be expected to look with much sympathy or favor upon our interference on the mere ground of the Monroe doctrine. The doctrine would be thus presented as an abstract pretext on which we claimed the right of preventing other American governments from making arrangements deemed by themselves essential to their welfare. A Darien Canal also seems a certainty in the not distant future, and affords a most cogent and urgent reason for our securing a firm basis in the West Indies from which to maintain our due influence in connection with the great thoroughfare between the Oceans. What a vast affair such an opening will be is apparent from the fact that it will shorten the distance between Europe and the western shore of the Pacific by fourteen thousand miles. The right to open the passage, as readers remember, was granted a short time ago to the United States by the Colombian Government. And the Commission appointed to explore the Isthmus for the ascertainment of the best route, is at present busily engaged in its work, with good hopes of success. On the 14th of March, the expedition was in Caledonia Bay, from which point it intended to direct its operations into the interior. The steamers *Guard* and *Nipsic* had arrived in the bay, whence the latter vessel had steamed for Carthagena, to procure native laborers. Contrary to expectations the Indians are not hostile, and are believed to be friendly. They were very timid at first, but this timidity was soon overcome, and their assistance in the work, if kindly dealt with, is hoped for, in fact, is relied upon. These operations are certainly adapted to give vitality to our West India relations. In reference to our present coast line, its weak point, as Gen. Grant says, is on the Gulf coast, and with an important interest in the Isthmus, the possession of one of the islands at least would seem to be essential to the maintenance of our position.

No one, we fancy, who has read the works of the somewhat well known traveler, Captain Richard Burton, will be surprised to learn that he is not in good repute among the Christians of Damascus, where he now occupies the post of British Consul. He seems never to have been very popular among his countrymen. While an officer in the East Company's army, his notions of liberality in religious matters were too latitudinarian to please the most irreligious officers of his regiment. It is, indeed, quite clear from his book on Mecca and Medinah, that he did all in his power to make himself, and to pass with the pilgrims as a worshipper of the Prophet—and among the Mussulmans of Syria he probably finds much satisfaction in asserting for himself the rank of a *hadji* who has made the great pilgrimage, and hence, likely, the notion that he has become a Mohammedan. Soon after the publication of his journey to Mecca, it was said, we believe, with truth, that on account of the revelation of his own character in that book, the Captain had quite lost caste among the officers of the army. It is a fact creditable to the English race that few of the many resident in the East either in official characters or as adventurers, have ever formally renounced the religion of their country. Early in the present century a Brigadier General Stuart was regularly admitted into Hinduism and as long as he lived daily bathed and made *pujah* or worship to an idol in the Hindoo manner—and a recent missionary letter mentions an English Captain who has adopted the same religion and lives as a sort of devout hermit in Oude. Very few have become Mohammedans. At the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 only one British officer was heard of who saved or tried to save his life by repeating the Mussulman confession of faith.

THE NEW VOTERS.

General Grant, habitually reticent in the uncalled for expression of his opinions, is still more habitually reserved in the disclosure of his feelings. Hence the freedom with which he has expressed himself in reference to the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment is justly regarded as significant of even deeper interest in the subject than his words convey. Every one doubtless remembers the terms in which the President characterized the measure in his message to Congress announcing the ratification, and a few evenings afterwards, when acknowledging a complimentary serenade, he declared that no consummation since the close of the war had afforded him so much pleasure, that ever since his election he had felt the greatest anxiety in reference to its enactment, and characterized it as the realization of the Declaration of Independence. Still later we hear of him in private conversation, dwelling on the subject and declaring that he had had more gratification than he could express in signing the bill that made the amendment secure. From such language, as well as from known facts, we may confidently conclude that the whole influence of the Administration, in as far as General Grant could control it, has been exerted in favor of the measure—and that by his agency in completing the work of enfranchisement begun by Mr. Lincoln, the President will always rank with the Great Emancipator in the memories of future generations of both the races interested in this signal triumph of justice and mercy.

But while admitting the measure to be one demanded by right and destined to be of advantage to the white as well as to the colored race, it would surely be a great mistake in the latter to forget their real relation to its enactment. Though entitled to enfranchisement in virtue of their humanity, it has not been conquered or won by them. It has been imparted to them by the free act of their fellow men. Nor can it be justly said to have been earned by them; it has been conferred upon them in the voluntary recognition of their human rights. It seems to us important for their own interests that the enfranchised men should entertain correct views on this point from the first. In his speech in the Senate, a very creditable performance in some respects, Mr. Revels said, "the people of the North owe the colored race a deep obligation which it is no easy matter to fulfill." The claim is much too strongly expressed, and, in view of the immeasurably deeper debt of obligation on the other side, of the immense sacrifice of life and treasure made by the North for their liberation, it will surely be not less becoming than discreet in the colored citizens to avoid the error of overestimating their services. We do not believe that in some parts of the country men of influence among the enfranchised are already talking about a "negro policy." We do not believe, however, that very many of them will fall into either of the mistakes just referred to. Indeed, clear indications have been already given that they are on their guard against the intrigues and ambitious suggestions of unprincipled office-hunters of both races. The right course for them to pursue must seem very clear to all of them capable of thought and observation. Education is their great want. Their duty in respect to this has been pointed out by the President, and we may trust that the advice of so earnest and steadfast a friend will not be disregarded. Intelligent and self-dependent citizens, attentive equally to rights and duties, resolved and ever striving to merit recognition, and never obtrusive in claiming more than the most worthy popular sentiment around them is ready to aid them in securing, will certainly in the long run prosper as they desire.

A new candidate for female notoriety in the person of a Miss Lilian S. Edgarton made her first appearance before a New York audience on Friday night, being ushered in by Horace Greeley, who accorded to her the unusual honor of remaining till the end of the lecture. Miss Edgarton takes a different view of Woman's Rights from those Revolutionary ladies, such as Susan B. Anthony and Annie Dickinson, who have preceded her, and ridicules without mercy their doctrine that the ballot is the panacea of woman's life. If ever obtained she insists that it should be held as a reserve power, and that the vantage ground of moral influence should never be abandoned for the arena of partisan politics. She sees clearly that equality of men and women does not mean identity, and that the interests of society would be better promoted by each moving in an appropriate sphere. She, however, advocates the formation of associations that shall stimulate woman's intellectual activity and teach the practical duties of life. Miss Edgarton's avowal of doctrine, did not please some of the more revolutionary ladies present, one of whom left abruptly, saying she would no longer listen to such stuff.

The greater part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is in active operation, and a force of seven thousand men is engaged on the construction of the remainder. This road, it is claimed, when completed from the James river to the Big Sandy, with the Ohio, will afford a cheap and reliable route for products of the West and Southwest to the seaboard, and a quick passenger travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky, which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centers of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Railroads.

It may serve to quiet the apprehensions of those living contiguous to steam boilers to know that since the appointment of the present Inspector not a single boiler has exploded that has passed his inspection. The wisdom of the law authorizing the appointment of such an officer has been abundantly vindicated, and the duty of every citizen, who is apprehensive of the safety of a boiler becomes apparent.

The above fact from the Philadelphia *Press* carries with it its own comment. Every city should have its boiler inspector, but above all others Pittsburgh should have such an officer, for here nearly every square contains a number of steam boilers.

The Washington *Star* corrects the impression that generally prevails, that the circular of Secretary Boutwell, of January 24, giving notice that all interest coupons would be paid on presentation at the proper offices sixty days before the maturity thereof, until otherwise ordered, upon a rebate of six per cent. per annum, in gold, applied only to the payment of interest falling due about that time, and is now inoperative. Such is not the case, as the circular is still in force, and applies to all payments of interest.

The death of Major General Thomas has caused inquiry as to who will be his successor. The rank of seniority in the army ceases with the grade of Colonel, and the President nominates to the higher grades. Major General Schofield was the fifth in rank on the Brigadier list when he was promoted to Major General. The following is a list of the Brigadier Generals, in the order of their rank: McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby and Auger.

Considerable apprehension exists among the property holders in New York relative to the removal of the Central Park Commissioners, and a meeting was to be held on the subject. It being considered a public calamity should the management of the Park be remanded to the manipulations of a political ring.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a dealer in tobacco has the right to saw a caddy of tobacco in half, cutting through the stamp, and thus sell the two halves to different persons. The law allows manufacturers to sell only in original packages, but refers to retail dealers. The sawing and the sale of any portion of an original package on a retail forfeit. If a portion of a box or caddy is sawed off from a stamped package, it is no violation of law, and a box or caddy cut in half and sold, one with and the other without the stamp, is no violation of the law, and yet the one without the stamp is liable to seizure, but not to confiscation.

In the theories which have been entertained in regard to the probability or possibility of the safety of the missing steamer City of Boston, an impression seems to have prevailed that there has been an unusual accidence, the present season, of danger from icebergs. We perceive, however, that an arrival at Liverpool from Calmo, reports having met with icebergs of extraordinary size, several were seen of a time which were 400 feet high, and as many as 200 of large dimensions were seen in a single day, great numbers of which were connected with field ice, so as to form an impassable barrier of several miles in length.

PRISON REFORM.

The Congress of Reformers in Cincinnati in September—Interesting Movement.

An important movement is now making on the question of Prison Discipline and Reform, which, from the wide range of subjects embraced for inquiry, may lead to very important results in this direction. A sub-committee meeting was held at Springfield, Massachusetts, last week, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand Congress to be held at Cincinnati next September. Doctor Wines, of New York, reported that he had received letters from twelve Governors of States, all of whom had promised to be present, and it was agreed to extend invitations to the following persons, who, if they could not be present, were to furnish papers on topics designated: Dr. Wichern, of the Rauhe Haus, near Hamburg; M. de Metz, of the Juvenile Reformatory, of Mettray, France; Baron Franz von Holtzendorff, of Prussia; Misses Mary Carpenter and Florence Nightingale; Sir Walter Crofton, ex-Recorder, M. D. Hill, and Edwin Hill, of England. Under the head of "Prison Discipline and Prison Reform" a large number of questions are propounded for discussion, while the various subjects for consideration under the caption of "Reformatory" and "Penitentiary and Reformatory Work," present a wide field for the labors of the coming Congress, which will remain in session from Tuesday evening, September 20th, to Thursday evening, September 29th, the morning and afternoon session to be devoted to papers and discussions on prisons, and the evening sessions to hour reading of reformatories. It was also resolved that formulas be prepared and sent out with the view of collecting, collating and spreading before the Congress when the country full statistics of the State Prisons, Penitentiaries, Houses of Correction and common jails of the United States.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Progress of the Work—The Most Formidable Vessel in the World.

The report of the Commissioners to superintend the construction of the Stevens Battery, was laid before the Legislature of New Jersey at its late session. The Commissioners—Fitz John Porter, W. W. Shippen, and Benjamin G. Clark—say that they have inspected the progress of the vessel under the plans of the late Edwin A. Stevens, which are being worked out by General McClellan and Captain J. Newton, but have not seriously considered what disposition it may be advisable to recommend that the State should make of the ship upon her completion, which will not be earlier than the summer of 1871. They are fully persuaded, upon an examination of the plans and the thorough workmanship of the vessel so far as progressed, that when she is completed her enormous strength, great speed, and (practically) absolute invulnerability, together with her ability to carry the heaviest armament now afloat in any one ship in the world, will certainly induce the United States Government to take into serious consideration the question of purchasing the vessel from the State at a fair valuation, rather than permit so formidable a vessel to leave this country and become the property of a foreign nation. Indeed, many influential individuals connected with the present administration have not hesitated to express this view decidedly. But if this arrangement, for any cause, should not be effected, there can be no question but that the State can readily dispose of the vessel to one of the European governments at a large price.

An alleged attempt at bribery of a Government official in Washington has just come to light. A handsome bouquet of flowers was sent to Mrs. George B. McClarice, wife of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at the Ebbitt House. A piece of paper containing $1,700 was placed in the basket. Mr. McClarice handed the money to Secretary Boutwell, who placed it in his safe, and upon investigation it was discovered that a German florist had sold the basket of flowers to three gentlemen at Willard's Hotel, on the night the basket was sent to the Ebbitt House. The German was brought before the Secretary and stated pretty clearly to whom he had sold the flowers. Two of these gentlemen were officers of a bank note company of New York. Secretary Boutwell sent for one of the parties, who acknowledged that he was aware of the floral present. It is understood several members of Congress were informed of the matter, who intimated their intention to thoroughly investigate the Case in Congress.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

GREETING TO APRIL.

Hail glorious dawning! hail auspicious morn!
April the first, grand festival, all hail!
My soaring muse on goose-quill pinion borne
From that wide limbo sane in Milton's tale,
Hastens to pay the love, and reverence due,
For thou to me a day most sacred art;
And I shall call aloud a lyrical strain,
Who love and worship thee with single heart.
Come crowned in foolscap, rolling forth thy day.
Hail, mighty mother, hail! hail! glorious All
Of Fools That Day.

Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

A Norwegian laborer on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad recently sent an order to a friend in Minneapolis for a pair of boots. The measure sent was fifteen inches in length, by twelve inches across the ball of the foot, which, when made up, would be about No. 22. The shoemaker had no last that was large enough.

Real estate to the amount of eight million dollars is lying within seven miles of the Chicago Court House, has been sold within the last three months; and lots to the amount of six and a half millions have changed hands within the city limits.

Dr. Letheby, in London, has been examining "tea" imported directly from China, and found it to consist of dried silkworms, dust, dirt and a solution of gum, the flavor being imparted by tea shavings.

The Rochester *Post* says that in looking into the case of an alleged gambling house at that place, one of the jurors, in search of contraband information, asked a witness how the game of poker was played, and drew out this business like answer: "Gentlemen, it has cost me a big pile of money to learn how to play that game, and I don't know that I care to give you the benefit of my experience without you'll pay enough to make it an object." The question was not pressed.

They appear to have had a hot time at Australia during the past winter. On the 27th of December the mercury stood at 110° in a verandah, and all outdoor life was forbidden by intense heat. There have been fearful hot winds, doing great damage in some places, and the botanic gardens they succeeded in keeping the temperature down between 80 and 90°, with much labor. A terrible hail storm occurred near the same time, in a near section.

The Quebec *Mercury* thinks that the suggestion that Canada should buy Maine and Alaska is not out of place, and "might be preferable to waiting for a spiteful act of foreign malice when the Dominion would be constrained to conquer those necessary territories."

PERSONAL.

"Grace Greenwood," in a recent letter from Washington, says: "While on a visit to the Land Office I was shown by Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, a singular relic of the late fight on the Plains. It was a garment taken from an Indian chief, after death. A shirt of buckskin, made without the usual ornamentation of beads and porcupine quills, yet graced with something quite novel in the decorative way—a full, long fringe, formed of the hair of white women and children. It was a ghastly ornament; indeed, the entire garment was a very unpleasant thing to inspect. The only point in it on which the eye could rest without horror or pity was a small, round hole, beneath which the raging heart of a human wild beast came one day to a full stop."

A good repartee of John Bright is reported. Since little time ago the President of the Board of Trade was dining with a well known citizen of Manchester, and the conversation turned on the subject of the growth and development of America. "O," said the host, "I have a friend, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the Great Republic, "to come back full of fire and zeal to see what a fine country America has become." "I believe you would be glad of any excuse to come back," said Mr. Bright.

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton, the new lady lecturer, made her first appearance in New York, Friday evening, at Cooper Institute. The young lady is that of a graceful figure, fair hair, bright eyes, and regular features. She appeared upon the stage strikingly but tastefully attired. Mr. Greeley, in introducing her said: "There has been a good deal of discussion on woman's sphere of work and how much of it seems to me unprofitable. Her work is what she can do usefully and well, and must be determined by trial." Miss Edgarton began the reading of her essay in a melodious contralto tone, with well modulated inflections and striking dramatic gesticulation. She made a good impression on her audience, which was large and sympathetic.

High-Rock Congress Waters

Promote and regulate the healthy secretions and excretions of the body. They give tone to and prevent derangements of the stomach; their slightly stimulating effects are especially agreeable to those of a sedentary man of business who feels that something is wanting to "clear the head," and invigorate weakness and working power of the mental organism.

In all those functional affections of the organs engaged in the process of digestion, constituting what is usually termed Dyspepsia, the waters of this spring have long maintained a high reputation.

For sale by the Single Bottle, Dozen, or Case, at very moderate prices.

Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Most Fluted Designs, from 6 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Fixtures and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.

Address P. TAYLOR, Rector,
CHARLES TAYLOR, A. M., Head Master.

The Summer Session of this Institution will begin on TUESDAY, April 5th. The School enters on its fifteenth year, offers to parents the finest Educational advantages, combined with the care of a delightful country residence on one of the finest sites in Pennsylvania.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ANDREW MORTON, late of Shaler tp., Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them forthwith to the undersigned, at Sharpsburg, Pa.

JOHN J. SAINT,
Administrator.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM.

Exportation—Stock on Hand—The Future.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Can there be had any reliable data of the consumption of coal oil in the United States? In view of the increased shipment to foreign ports and the apparent increase of home consumption over the supply, it seems to me that we are using up the stock on hand and will soon have a demand ahead of the supply; it is therefore of importance to know how soon this may occur. In your January, 1869, estimate you put the home consumption at 1,120,000 barrels for 1868, and the apparent increase over 1867 of about 20 per cent. I have made up some calculations to show my view of the case, and offer it for the consideration of operators. It is made up from data from your columns as by far the best I can get:

	Barrels.
In 1868 we exported	2,680,630
Add home consumption	1,420,000
Amount used and exported	4,100,630
Deduct production for 1868	3,880,740
Exported and used over production	219,889

This agrees nearly with the decrease of stock on hand, viz:

	Barrels.
Stock on hand January 1, 1868	997,904
Stock on hand January 1, 1869	780,831
Decrease	217,073

And yet the increase of production over 1867 was about 627,700 barrels; add the decrease 219,889 barrels, and we have used 847,589 barrels more than the supply of 1868.

The export for 1869 was not much more than for 1868, and there was an increase of 752,000 barrels in the production. This should have added a large amount to the stock on hand, and yet the fact is, it added but about 88,000 to the amount on hand in the United States, and less than 30,000 to the stock in the German markets. This apparently shows a demand or consumption greater than the supply. Again, the exports so far this year are about twenty-five per cent. over the amount exported last year, and the production is not greater than the average of last year—and yet, to keep up the apparent increase of demand, it should average about 1,500 barrels per day more than last year, or about 13,000 barrels per day.

Lastly. The Pittsburgh market shows that the business up to March 27, 1870, as compared with the same time of 1869, is as follows:

Receipts of crude 15,000 bbls less; sales of refined reduced to crude about 45,000 barrels greater, as compared with 1869. Receipts of crude 5,500 barrels less, and sales of refined about 21,600 barrels greater. These are only the exports by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad. If the amounts sent to and west by river and rail were added, and the daily consumption at Pittsburgh and vicinity, it would be much greater; and it would seem that the accumulation of oil at Pittsburgh promises to be less in future. For a week or two past the exports have been greater than the receipts. All of these facts have led me to think that the home consumption is increasing so fast that the price of refined must advance more than the gold decline, and it is the true interest of refiners to have a fair price for crude and a fair profit for refining.

INQUIRER.

GREAT IS BROOKVILLE, PA.

Many Reasons Why Brookville is Great—Will Col. Phillips Build That Railroad?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few words from the thriving town of Brookville. You owe it to Brookville to say a good word through your paper for us. There are several reasons why you should say something in our favor. The greatest reason is that your paper has a large circulation in Jefferson county, another reason is that we own or did own all the lumber that has from year to year built the little town of Pittsburgh. Are you aware that there are pine trees in Jefferson county, and mountains of iron ore and fields of lime? Are you aware that we have the the largest lumber manufacturing establishments in the State? Are you aware that we have salt works, woolen factories, planing mills, and a new court house that cost about one hundred thousand and is not worth fifty thousand? Are you aware that O. Brown & Co. manufacture in Brookville engines for the Pittsburgh market and for Parker's Landing, and are you aware that we supply the entire State with lumber? Are you aware that the town of Brookville has about thirty-five hundred first-class men, women and children, with prospects of an increase? Are you aware that our merchants spend annually a million in your city for dry goods, groceries and hardware, and are you aware that we draw all this amount of goods in mud wagons thirty-three miles? I suppose after my telling you of all these things, you will think we should have railroad, but we are not. One thing more we need—a railroad, Col. Phillips has been dangling Brookville by the nose for a long time, and we have confidence in him, and think he will do just as he says. We are not stingy; we gave the Colonel a present of forty-five thousand dollars to induce him to build the road. You know what we fellows in the pines are backward, and don't like to ask too many questions at one time for fear we offend the Colonel if he intends to build our railroad? Now, Brigham, if this question is asked and answered, and we get the railroad, and if you will come to Brookville, we will present you with an acre of land on the line of the railroad inside the borough limits. Now, are we stingy?

Respectfully, A. B. McL.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Stamps on Railroad Company Receipts.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you, through your widely circulating paper, inform the business community what, if any decision has been had, in reference to Railroad Companies affixing stamps on freight bills of twenty dollars and upwards? Most of the companies persistently refuse to receipt bills of the amount specified, unless the consignee furnishes the stamps. It is also well known that none of the Companies will receive a check for these stamps. There have been, you, Mr. Editor, give us any light on the subject, or is this a similar dodge to the tonnage tax collected many years ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which they alleged they had to pay to the State, and if relieved by the State they would return to the merchants or shippers from whom collected? If Dodes not require the aid of a very old citizen to inform us that the Pennsylvania Legislature relieved them from the payment of said tax. Has the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ever tendered to any person the return of that they were relieved from? Echo answers, when and where?

MANY MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. C. HOUCK, M'Candless, O. | ROBT. JAMISON, Allegheny Co., Pa. | JACOB MENTZER, Greene Co., O.

HOUCK, JAMISON & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

NO. 325 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

WILL RECEIVE AND SELL

FLOUR, GRAIN,

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Agents for HOUCK, MENTZER & CO'S PEARL BARLEY. Keep constantly on hand the Best Brands of FAMILY FLOUR.

JAS. R. HILL,

Steam Job Printer,

No. 92 THIRD ATENUE.

Attends promptly and carefully to the execution of all Orders for PRINTING entrusted to him, and while returning thanks to his friends for their many favors in the past, would respectfully solicit a still greater share of the public patronage, with the assurance that on account of a very large increase in his facilities, he will be prepared to give immediate attention to all Orders.

Prices as low as is consistent with good work.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

J. & H. Phillips,

26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

Have in store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, LANCELED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for stores and Dwellings, SHADE HOLLANDS and FIXTURES.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, DUCK, STEAM PACKING, TUBING, &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Paper Patent and Babcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Hawkins Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

WHEELER'S

Patent Stamp Cancelers

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

HAS JUST RECEIVED NEW SPRING STYLES

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, ETC.

41 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

No Public Opening.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of

4 to 8 Monongahela Rye Whisky.

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866.

Address HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 72.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS.

The various qualities of Shirting and Pillow Linen for sale at Low Prices by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Carr, M'Candless & Co., 94 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Dealers AND Jobbers OF

DRY GOODS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,
New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for

BUYING GOODS,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our store-room, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and Staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,
POPLINS,
PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, &c.,

All at Reduced Rates.

Wholesale Dealers AND Jobbers OF

DRY GOODS,

T. F. PHILLIPS 87 Market Street.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE ERECTS IRON ROOF FRAMES COVERED WITH Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue.

SLATE.

J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of

Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY,

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE Twin City SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

SEASONABLE GOODS.—EARLY ROSE Potatoes, $6 00 per bbl; Shane's Prolific Potatoes, $8 00 per bbl; Osage Orange Seeds, fresh, 80c per lb; Pure Vegetable Seeds, choice Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Bedding Plants, Grapevines and Small Fruits, &c., &c.

Send for Catalogues of our Stock.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY BIER..... GUSTAVUS BASCH

HENRY BIER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BELL AND Brass Founders.

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.

Throttle, Safety and Check Valves, ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.

Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS, AND WINDOW HEADS

Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS

Hugh M. Bole & Co.

HUGH M. BOLE..... HUNTER

Engine Builders, Founders AND MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order

ENGINES of almost any size new and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

Castings of all Descriptions, MADE

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.),

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for Sale Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

or sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870.

The local money market is working easily, and quite favorably to borrowers. The demand is rather light on prime commercial paper, but upon the whole the average of offerings is quite large. There is no fear expressed of any tightening of the market, which will make loanable funds scarce, and there is every reason to expect a steady, comfortable condition in local monetary matters.

—In New York the Sunday *Herald* reports that there was a rather active demand for money at seven per cent. during a portion of the afternoon, and a general marking up of rates on call. The lowest figure at which the Government houses were offered balances was five per cent., while among the stock houses the rates were six and seven per cent. Commercial paper was not affected by this activity, the amount of first-class acceptances on the market being very light. The figures of the bank statement submitted this afternoon are irreconcilable, except on the hypothesis that money has been artificially rendered scarce. Some of the banks were creditors for unusual amounts at the Clearing House last morning, and there are other indications that a certain chronic "hoarding in the safes" account for the withdrawal of funds so suggested. There is reason to believe that the banks during the week were mostly debtors in legal tenders, as the rates of exchange favored, and still favor, the city as against the West and South. The loss in deposits is the decrease in specie; the loss in legal tenders is the amount locked up by the "sears." The total loss in reserve is over five millions, but the banks still hold nearly twenty millions of reserve in excess of the amount required by law, so that they are in good position to meet the artificial tightening in money should it be superadded to the expected activity during the coming weeks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '68	106	106	106
10-40s	106¼	106¼	106¼
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 31	April 1.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	111¾	111¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, '81	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110	110	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	109	109		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65,	109¾	109¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107¾	107¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	108¾	108¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	106	106	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106¼	106¼	¼	
U. S. Currency 6's	113½	113¾	¼	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 4, 1870.	10 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	93¾	94¼	94¼	94½	93¾
Erie	23¾	24	24	24	23¾
Harlem	127				
Reading	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	119	119¼		119¾	119
Michigan Southern	85¾	86	86½	87¼	87
Illinois Central	140	140		140	140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99	99		99	99
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	72¾	72¾	73	72¾
do. pref'd	73¾	73¾	73¾	74	73¾
Rock Island	117	116¼	116¼	116¼	117¼
St. Paul		37¾		37¾	37¾
St. Paul preferred		73¾		74	74
Toledo and Wabash		39¾		39¾	
Toledo and Wabash pref.		74		74	
Fort Wayne		96¼		96¼	
Chicago and Alton		112¾		112¾	
Ohio and Mississippi		30¾		30¾	
Western Union Telegraph		81¾		81¾	
Pacific Mail		36¼		36¼	
Adams Express		61		61	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		61		61	
American M. U. Express		38		38	
United States Express		49¾		49¾	
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾		¼
Harlem	142	142		¾
Reading	97¾	97¾		¾
Mich. Central	119¾	119¾		¾
Mich. Southern	87	87		¾
Illinois Central	140¾	140		¾
Clev. and Pitts.	99	99		¾
Chicago and North.	73¾	73¾		¾
do. preferred	83¾	83¾		¾
Rock Island	117¾	117¾		¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾		¾
do. preferred	74	74		¾
Tol. and Wabash	45	45¾		¾
do. preferred	74	74		¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾		¾
Chicago and Alton	113¾	113¾		¾
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾		¾
Western U. Tel.	81¾	81¾		¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	35¾		¾
Adams Express	61	61		¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	62	62		¾
American M. U. Ex.	38	38		¾
U. S. Express	49¾	49		¾

—The *Herald* of Sunday says: The stock market was extremely dull and transactions limited to only a fraction of the ordinary daily business at the Stock Exchange. The active five features were Lake Shore, Northwestern, New York Central and St. Paul in the railways, and Pacific Mail and Western Union in the miscellaneous list. Prices were steady and without essential change, except for Rock Island and Northwestern, which advanced about one per cent., on limited dealings and quotations. Lake Shore was in urgent demand up to two o'clock to permit registration of the stock for the election in May. The market was lower after the bank statement, the unfavorable features of which were used to hammer prices. Rock Island in the afternoon was quoted ex-dividend of five per cent. Chicago and Mississippi was strong on the showing of 5,960 increase in the earnings of the month of March, as compared with the month of March, as compared with the previous year. The Northwestern road shows an increase of $81,000 for the last week in May as compared with the corresponding period in 1869.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists or the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870.

BUSINESS—As a general thing there was a decided better feeling in the market in regard to most articles. There seems to be a general stiffening up, with an improvement in prices; which will apply to most of the leading articles. Produce—The receipts were not large, still there was no scarcity, prices generally have been very irregular and uncertain; all that is required to make things lively is confidence that business is being gradually restored. Flour—The demand is slowly increasing; the Pearl Mills received an order yesterday for 100 bbls for Oil City, and other orders are coming in from various parts. It seems pretty evident that the bottom has been reached, and that now is the time to purchase. The wholesale dealers report a larger demand. Bacon—The market is reported firm with a fair inquiry for the local trade, with an occasional sale of a good round lot, say 10,000 to 20,000 lbs. The market contains a fair supply. The western markets are reported firmer.

ASHES—The market remains inactive with a fair demand. Pearls, sales in small lots, common, 6c; refined, 8½c; Pots, 7¼@7½c; Pearls, 9½ @ 9¾.

APPLES—The supply was fully up with the demand. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 200 bbls. We note regular sales from store: Green and Western were in fair to medium qualities $2 00@3 00; common mixed lots $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Still it only takes a small amount to supply the market; sales 30@35c ₱ gal.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $1 75 ₱ dozen; No. 1 $2 00@2 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The supply of the various kinds are largely with sales in a regular way to the trade at choice navy $2 25@2 37½; prime $1 75@2 00; common $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 2c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—We have no particular changes to note in regard to this article. The receipts were fairly up with the demand, still there was no surplus. Current rates were from roll prime quality 37@38c; extra held at 40c. Common dull and difficult to quote correctly.

CHEESE—Market not so active, and prices weak and tending downwards; sales of New Western Reserve 16@16½c; Hamburg 16@17c; Ohio factory 16c; Goshen 17c; New York 16@16½c; Sweitzer 18@20c; Limburger 19c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not so active one. Prices remain about the same as last quoted. Dealers take hold sparingly. Round lots do not change hands at any figures. Sales are confined to small lots for the trade. Speculative feeling seems to exist. Apples—New bright dried apples are held at 7½@8½c; prime 7@7½c; fair 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady but not very active; we are reported sales of small-lots at berries at $9 00 ₱ barrel.

CANNON OIL—The market continues dull but no lower; sales were made in a jobbing way at 22@23½c in a retail way at 25@27½c.

FLOUR—The demand is improving. The mills and store report a steady increase in sales. The receipts were light, 325 barrels. There is, however, a sufficient stock on hand to meet all the requirements of the market. The following are the current rates: Choice spring but the quality was very good. There was not any demand for good sheep, and the market for this description of live stock may be said to a very good rate. The pens were cleaned out before nine o'clock, and the following are about the only transactions:

J. S. McMillan sold 61 head Pennsylvania sheep, averaging 96 lbs, at 7c ₱ ℔; and 45 head sealswaps at 5¾c head.

J. Kerr sold 80 head Washington county, averaging 92 lbs, at 6½c ₱ ℔.

J. S. Neely sold to Adam Burnshiel 16 head swaps, at 5½ ₱ head.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON, March 31.—The market for all kinds of iron is still declining slowly. Forced sales of large quantities, in different cities, have so weakened the market that good foundry iron can be bought at $40. At this point the furnace men will insist upon it staying, and it is doubtful whether it can be forced lower. So few sales have been made that it is useless to give any quotations.

We learn that the question of wages attracts the attention of the furnace men, and that any continued operation under the present rates is not probable, after the 1st of April.

The *Vinton Record* says Hope furnace made, last year, 2,728 tons of No. 1 foundry iron, and 22 tons of mill iron. About 1,000 tons remain unsold. A. Burtenshaw, of Hope furnace, has just succeeded in getting a patent for a new hot blast, which he claims will far exceed all others in utility, durability and economy.

The Indiana State Fair offers $100 premium for the best collection of pig metal produced in that State.

PHILADELPHIA.

There has been an unprecedented activity in the Iron trade this week, for both Foundry and Forge irons for the supply of Eastern dealers, but the prices obtained generally were low. We note the following: 14,000 tons No 1 Allentown at 22@ 23; 18,000 tons No. 2 Lehigh Crane at $18@20; 12,000 tons "Andover" at Hoboken at $38@39; 4,000 tons white at Conshohocken, to go to Jobbers, at $22 @23; some white mottled at $28@29, and 12,000 tons Lehigh iron at $29 @ 30 at furnaces. Large contracts continue to yield to the demand for low wages, and some of the furnaces are preparing for blowing out.

Manufactured Iron—The importations, particularly at New York, have been large, and the market has been heavily burdened. Outstanding offerings were made at a decline. We quote at $77 @ 85.

Scotch pig is quiet.

Blooms move slowly, and prices are nominal.

Nails—The market remains steady at $4 25. Consumers are only filling their wants with a few low prices, but as yet the volume of trade has not been increased.

Anthracite pig irons may be quoted at 7c for the former, and 6c ₱ ℔ for the latter.

NEW YORK.

American Pig Iron.—We have this week to report some transactions of importance in American pig, only part of which have, however, been made during the past week, as for some time past there have been negotiations in progress which we have not been at liberty to divulge, but the results of which, as consummated, we present in the trade this week. Contracts have been made for an amount of iron, variously estimated all the way up to 150,000 tons of pig, principally Nos. 1 and 2, though including, also, some forge irons. The contracts, as nearly as we can ascertain, cover 60,000 tons Allentown, 18,000 tons Lehigh, and 60,000 tons Thomas. The prices at which these contracts were made are not exactly known to us, but we have not the particulars. Sales of 7,000 tons Crane, are reported us, but it is uncertain whether or not they are included in the sales we have mentioned above. Wilson Miller sold (it is held at about $22), with no transactions that we hear of.

Scotch Pig Iron—The stock is very light, with little or nothing at dock. Trade is also very quiet, but the sales of the week foot up 1,000 tons in all at $33 to $34 from yard, there being considerable inquiry from Jersey City buyers, but $35, with a small supply. Garibaldi is held at $30 to $36 from yard, with only small job lots.—*Iron Age.*

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Idle	Smith	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Fifteen feet, and falling.

THE MARKS last evening indicated fifteen feet and falling. Trade on the landing was active, and all the boats doing business were those of the Messenger, Glendale, Camella, Glasgow and others.

GRAY'S towboat Ironsides arrived at St. Louis on Friday.

THE Phil Sheridan arrived at St. Louis on Friday, en route to Paris.

THE steamer Nick Wall, Captain Poe, is loading at St. Louis for the mountains.

THE Argosy, Captain Dick, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Saturday.

THE Great Republic left Cairo on Saturday for New Orleans with a big trip.

THE steamer Holcomb, Capt. M. A. Cox, left St. Louis for Arkansas river on Saturday with an excellent trip.

THE magnificent Northern Line packets Lake Superior and Red Wing have changed their days of departure, the Lake Superior leaving on Tuesday, at 12 M.

THE splendid new side-wheel passenger packets Lake Superior and Red Wing are announced to leave Red Wing for St. Paul daily. This will be a fine opportunity for persons going West.

THE prevailing custom now is when a coal boat is lost at any point to charge it to W. H. Brown, Pittsburgh, and let him settle with the owner. Mr. Brown don't feel like being responsible for all the coal that is destroyed on the western waters.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* in speaking of a steamboat belcher says he supplies boats with Hardy's Bull-dog, Anglin and Avery as steamboat belcher, will not agree to furnish any but the best kind.

NASHVILLE PACKET.—The fine steamer Kate Pitman, E. Evans, commander, will follow the Nashville, leading in lumb. We understand that the Camella and Putnam will run regularly in the Pittsburgh and Nashville trade.

THE fine packet Camella, Captain R. C. Mason, is announced for the Nashville and Cumberland. She will go through without reshipping. Mr. Braithwaite, who has charge of the office, will see that goods leave the best of attention.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The packets on the Monongahela dock to-day will leave Wheeling at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Shippers will bear this in mind. Passengers wishing to take the cars can get the same. For further information apply to Capt. S. A. Carlile, on the wharf-boat, who knows all about it.

THE popular steamer Glasgow, Captain Andrew Hodgson, now back again after a very speedy trip to Nashville, leading in lumb, is an officer of large experience and pleasing address, and a favorite with all that he does business with. She will return to New Orleans on Thursday, so get ready.

HO, FOR MISSOURI RIVER.—The first class packet, Mexico, Captain Wm. Dean, is announced for St. Louis and all way landings direct up to Omaha. Now is the time for Missouri River merchants to lay in their spring stock without reshipping. The first clerk, Mr. John C. Hall, is the best Missouri river clerk afloat. Don't forget the Messenger.

THE far famed packet Arlington, Capt. D. Moore, takes her regular place this day at 2 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and in charge of one of the genially set of officers as can be found in a day's travel. The clerk is our old friend, Jas. Sheplard, and his assistant Mr. A. B. Bunting. Don't forget the boat.

THE splendid new passenger steamer Glendale, Captain J. M. Hare, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. This boat is one of the most elegant and complete that we have seen this port. Passengers who have traveled on the Glendale will not fail to secure her for future appointments. The first clerk is our old friend Captain James Mellon, who is always on hand to attend to the wants of passengers and shippers. The second and first officers are favorites, and they deserve it.

A DAILY PACKET LINE TO WHEELING.—The fine light draught packet Petrolia will hereafter run regularly between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, leaving here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Petrolia is a model packet in every manner and is one of the best boats of her class. The Petrolia will be commanded by Capt. Wm. Hamilton, who has done good service on that track with the New State. The first clerk is Mr. H. Caldwell, a gentlemanly and experienced officer. The Petrolia leaves this day at 12 M.

PLENTY of water to Fort Benton. The St. Paul *Press* says: "The Peerless will be the next boat to leave for Fort Benton. The St. Paul will follow on the 15th inst. The Peerless is now being coaled and will leave in a few days. The Peerless is a fine boat, and will make the trip in good time."

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK April 4—P. M.

A MORE CHEERFUL FEELING.

There was a more cheerful feeling in financial circles this afternoon, on the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee stood one in favor and eight against the funding bill in its present shape.

MONEY.

Money was active at 6@7 ₱ cent on call until after 2 P. M., when the demand abated and the offerings were more liberal. One bank negotiated nearly $1,000,000 at 7 ₱ cent. The closing operations were at 5 on Government and 6 on stocks. Some banks report a return flow of currency from the interior, and this afternoon a few prominent banks were lending more money on call than for some days. It is stated that all greenbacks taken from the banks for the week past were sent to Philadelphia. Prime business notes nominally 7@8 ₱ cent. There was a fair degree of activity and buoyancy in the produce markets to-day. Cotton advanced ¼c, owing to the increased strength of the Southern markets, and the advance in Liverpool. There were some heavy purchases both here and at Liverpool to cover short contracts maturing in April. Pork also advanced and in large speculative inquiry.

STERLING.

Firmer at 108¾@108¾; demand better.

GOLD.

Quiet, opened at 111¾, touched 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 4@6 ₱ cent, and flat. Clearances, $21,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

More active and higher.

'62	110@110½	do 64 109¾@109¾
do 65	108@108½	do 65 109¾@109¾
do new	107@107¼	do 67 108@108¼
10-40s	106¼@106¾	Currency 6s 112@112¾

STATE bonds

Dull but steady. Missouri 6s and Tennessees 58; new do 53½, old Virginias 70; new do do 69¾; old North Carolinas 95, nominal.

STOCKS

Dull but steady, with some improvement and activity in Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Rock Island. Quicksilver, Cumberland, Maryland 83; Western Union Telegraph 82¾; Quicksilver preferred 84; Pacific Mail 36¼; New York Central 93¾; Erie 23¾; Adams Express 61; Wells, Fargo 62; American 38; United States 49¾; Canton 58; New York Central 93¾; do scrip 93¾; Erie 23¾; do preferred 43; Hudson River 119¾; Reading 97¾@98; Michigan Southern 87¼; Illinois Central 140; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 96¼; Chicago and Rock Island 117¼; New Jersey Central 99; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 99; Chicago and Northwestern 72¾; do preferred 73¾; Rock Island 117¼; New Jersey Central 99; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 99; Chicago and Northwestern 72¾; do preferred 73¾; Toledo and Wabash 39¾; do preferred 74; Fort Wayne 96¼; Illinois Central 140; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 93.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 64; Franklin 6; Rockland 80; Quincy 17.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold $79,347,117; currency $2,618,662; general balance $2,160,931.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—With a light total, 1,993 cattle for the week, and 625 to-day, the market was very strong and active at last advance. Of to-day's stock 41 cars were at the Third-Avenue Depot, 12 at Communipaw, and 36 cars at communipaw direct. Everything sold early, quite a few cattle going below 15c; with good at 16@16½, and 16½ as the outside figure for a few choice and few really good cattle. Several droves of stillers sold at 15c. There was no Kentucky cattle in the stocks. Most of the cattle were from Illinois and Indiana, having been taken through the Erie and New York Central R'y's. The market averaged 15c, and was active from the start. Cows were in demand, selling at 150@170 ₱ head. Veal calves, cut, 15@16c; 120 sold for Canada. Sheep and lambs, Missouri 11½ cut, 14½c, and a car Illinois bulls at 12c.

Sheep—A few sheared lots of western begin to arrive in a chilly condition, a car or two being at the week 13,300, with 4,300 to-day. The market was quick at 8c advance on Friday for sheared, and 7½@8c for fair of 80 and 85 lbs western sheep, and 8c for clipped. Yearlings, 9c. Lambs, 10@11c. Receipts of sheep and lambs by Hudson River Railroad, 2,000; Erie, 2,000; New Jersey Central, 1,000; Harlem, 1,000; Third-Avenue, 1,000; Communipaw, 1,000; Pennsylvania Central, 1,000; Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,000; Camden and Amboy, 1,000; Long Island, 1,000; Central New Jersey, 1,000; Kinderhook, 1,000; Connecticut River, 1,000; Boston and Albany, 1,000; Providence, 1,000; Stonington, 1,000; Norwich, 1,000; Fall River, 1,000; Old Colony, 1,000; Western Railroad, 1,000; Vermont Central, 1,000; Rutland, 1,000; Troy

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Post-office.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have removed their residences lately and been overlooked by the carriers, will be promptly served by giving notice at the counting room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Aber, Lewis, Blacklick, Pa.	3
Byron, Effie, Oil City, Pa.	3
Dalean & Faitt, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Dwyer & Co., E. P., Chicago, Ill.	3
Jones, Mrs. Mary F., Cincinnati, Pa.	3
Telford, Thos., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Tanall, Anna, Salem, Ohio.	3

UNQUESTIONED.—The quality of lumber furnished by Superior Lumber Company.

THE GIRARD.—The Girard Fire Insurance Company, R. B. Thompson, agent, has removed its office to the banking house of Hart, Caughey & Co., No. 62 Wood, corner of Fourth avenue. Parties about to insure will bear this fact in mind.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.—The Presbytery of Pennsylvania belonging to this denomination, will hold its regular semi-annual session, in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Rev. Squier, pastor), of this city, commencing on next Friday evening at seven and a half o'clock.

HOW AN ARREST WAS EFFECTED.—Sunday afternoon a man giving his name as Johnson, was arrested on the Elizabeth packet, lying at the Monongahela wharf. The disturbance was heard him walking about the deck, at a time when she knew no one belonging to the boat was about, and a Brownsville officer who sat below went up and on discovering Johnson behind one of the smoke stacks recognized him as an individual for whom he had been looking for sometime to answer a charge of robbery and aggravated assault and battery, preferred against him before a Brownsville Squire. Johnson was arrested and locked up, and yesterday morning was taken to Brownsville.

A NEW BUSINESS HOUSE.—We are pleased to announce among the recent new business firms that of Houck, Jameson & Co., which commences under most favorable auspices. Besides having ample capital, the firm is composed of gentlemen of excellent standing for integrity and fair dealing, which is a guarantee that whoever may have business transactions with it will be honestly treated. It will be noticed that they embark on an extensive scale, and invite to their warehouse heavy consignments. They propose to do a large business by transactions in the bulk of car load or vessel load. Consignees or whoever may intrust their shipments to this firm will not be annoyed by any delay in making settlements. From a personal acquaintance with the firm, we can confidently recommend it to a generous patronage.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We desire to call the attention of the trade to the card of Messrs. Gill & Brothers, of 113 Wood street, wholesale boot and shoe dealers. Their spring stock embraces men's, boys' and youths' wear of their own manufacturing, and custom made goods for women, misses and children. These boots and shoes are all made of the best materials, in approved styles and in the best of workmen, and are guaranteed to be equal to the best of Eastern manufacture and will be sold at Eastern prices, saving all the expensive trip, the cost of transportation, and other inconveniences. The trade should not fail to inspect Messrs. Gill Brothers' stock and ascertain their prices. It will save a vast amount of trouble.

UNPARALLELED.—The demand for Superior Lumber Co.'s lumber, cor. 22d and Railroad sts.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Amount Collected During the Fiscal Year—An Increase of $545,740 22 Over the Previous Year.

We give below an abstract of revenue collections made in the Twenty-second District, of Pennsylvania, during the month of March and also a statement of the aggregate receipts for each month of 1869 as compared with those of 1868. This latter statement shows an increase in the collections of $545,740 22 over the year of 1868, and indicates that the affairs of the office are being administered by Mr. Thomas W. Davis, in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

COLLECTIONS FOR MARCH.

Following is the abstract of collections of revenue in the Twenty-second District for the month of March, 1870:

Total collection on spirits	$61,691 91
Total collection on tobacco	33,989 33
Total collection on fermented liquors	$7,688 19
Total collection on banks and bankers	3,841 14
Total collection on gross receipts	8,750 64
	$20,232 97
Total collection on sales	5,581 70
Total collection on specialties not elsewhere enumerated	513 54
Total collection on license	21,956 88
Total collection on legacies	654 49
Total collection on successions	161 76
Total collection on articles in schedule A	123 00
Total collection on gas	4,568 07
Total collection on penalties, &c.	45 36
Total for month	$148,747 06

COLLECTIONS FOR 1868 AND 1869.

The following is an abstract of the collections for the years 1868 and 1869, as compared with a corresponding period of the previous year:

	1868.	1869.
April	$219,592 17	$268,353 01
May	333,373 24	228,727 23
June	341,161 03	336,312 07
July	97,330 86	224,435 61
August	94,783 46	141,165 34
September	75,605 20	125,599 97
October	73,702 41	116,227 79
November	142,599 99	142,599 99
December	93,957 80	109,857 61
1869		
January	144,034 44	166,962 28
February	102,107 66	143,208 65
March	79,656 49	148,747 06
	1,587,847 46	2,131,587 60
		1,587,847 46
Excess		$ 543,740 23

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Commonwealth vs. J. C. Moon; indictment, keeping a ferocious dog. The defendant resides in Shaler township, and is the owner of a dog which bit a child belonging to one of his neighbors. He refused to kill the animal, and was accordingly prosecuted. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Scanlon and West Hill. These defendants are boys, and were charged—first, for the larceny of two watches, the property of John Fadden; and secondly, for the larceny of some two hundred dollars in gold, the property of the same defendant. The latter indictment contained two counts—one for the larceny, and one for receiving the money knowing it to have been stolen. The cases were tried jointly. The jury found a verdict of not guilty as to Scanlon, but guilty as to both the other counts, and not guilty as to the other count, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

SENTENCES.

Judge Sterrett passed sentence as follows:

Frank Morgan, convicted on two charges of misdemeanor, on oath of J. D. McFadden, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs in each case.

Henry Bean, who plead guilty to two charges of misdemeanor, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs in each case.

Fred. Bollman and J. Smith, convicted of a similar offense, received a like sentence.

The above cases grew out of conflicts, on the part of the defendants, to empty their night carts at the point designated by the Board of Health.

THE GAMBLING CASES.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Vierheiler and Wm. Rafferty, indicted as common gamblers, was called, and the defendants failing to enter recognizance in time, were declared forfeited. Suits will be entered on the bail bonds forthwith.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first case called was that of John W. Riddell vs. Levi Bird Dull, action on a contract. Mr. Duff, when elected District Attorney in 1866, employed Mr. Riddell his assistant, for one year, at a salary of $1,000. The plaintiff served during the December term, of 1866, and the March term of 1867, at the close of which Mr. Duff paid him six months salary, ($500) and notified him that his services would be no longer required, as the business of the office did not justify an assistant. Mr. Riddell, on notice that he intended to hold Mr. Duff to his contract, and hence claim the full year's salary for the plaintiff the sum of $500.

Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. James Benny, Jr., and Joseph Dilworth. Action to recover rent due on an oil tank. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

122. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurens.

178. Brown, use vs. Steamer Reindeer.

180. Owners steamer Gray Fox vs. Mellingar M'Coy & Co.

194. Brown vs. Selforth.

208. Seitz vs. Brown.

209. Seitz vs. Brown.

181. (O. L.) Wachig & King vs. Miller & Co.

161. (O. L.) Napier vs. Darlington.

91. (O. L.) McManus vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.

92. (O. L.) Trax vs. Same.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

At the instance of District Attorney Swope the following cases were continued to the May term:

United States vs. G. W. Jones, John South, Wm. Britton, Wm. Leonard and Mr. Mobley.

United States vs. Wm. Britton, G. W. Jones and John South.

United States vs. John South and Geo. W. Jones.

United States vs. Michael Dougherty.

In the case of the United States vs. Abraham Uhlman, defendant's recognizances were forfeited and a process awarded, returnable forthwith.

The Marshal made return of a new panel of jurors for this court.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Shaler Coke Company vs. James M. Bailey, juror withdrawn and case continued.

R. M. Snodgrass, for use of George A. Kelly, vs. Wm. J. Snodgrass and John C. Risner. Action on a book account. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

61. Hinds vs. Presby et al.

50. Sumner & Co vs. Updegraff et al.

61. Murphy vs. Monongahela borough.

62. Border vs. Steel.

60. Central Passenger Railway vs. Oakland Passenger Railway.

67. Clark vs. McIntyre.

70. Stephenson vs. Prescott et al.

72. Cuthbert vs. Reed.

73. Standlee vs. Lehman.

74. Sands vs. same.

75. Same vs. same.

PERFECT SATISFACTION given by Superior Lumber Co.'s lumber in quality and price.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

First Day's Proceedings—Discussions, Essays and Addresses—Large Attendance—Programme for To-day, etc., etc.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute convened yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, in the hall of the Fourth Ward Public School Building, on Penn street.

The meeting was called to order by A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, and was opened with prayer by Rev. M. H. Sloan.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Gamber, Logan and Newell a committee to nominate officers of the Institute.

Professor Payne then delivered an interesting essay on "The Means Necessary to Make Study Pleasing and Profitable to the Young." It contained many useful and practical suggestions to teachers.

A recess was then had for a brief time.

The Committee on Officers then submitted their report, as follows:

President—A. T. Douthett.

Vice Presidents—Will Johnston, I. F. McClymens, Benjalm Jones, Robert Miller.

Secretaries—Geo. T. McCord, F. M Johnson, J. J. Snodgrass.

Treasurer—E. M. Still.

Auditing Committee—J. N. Caldwell, M. E. Bailey, Elien McCutcheon.

Committee on Resolutions—Will Johnston, Miss L. F. Wilson, Miss Sue D. Nichols, Miss Helen Renwick, E. M. Still, James M. McJunkin.

The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion, the election of a Committee on Permanent Certificates was fixed for Tuesday afternoon, immediately after recess.

Prof. Townsend, of New York, was then introduced, and lectured for nearly an hour on the subject "Civil Government in the United States." He showed the importance of a thorough knowledge of our system of government, and made some startling statements in regard to the ignorance which prevailed among teachers on the subject. He had visited every county in the State of New York, save one, and when presenting this subject to teachers had uniformly asked how many of them had read the Constitution of the United States, and ascertained that only about one in sixteen had ever been through it. One gentleman, who had grown gray in the school room, and professed a knowledge of the Constitution, when asked to quote its opening words, began "When in the course of human events," etc. He was compelled to admit that he had mistaken the Declaration for the Constitution, and had never read the latter. The speaker apprehended that there was as much ignorance on the subject here as in New York, and proceeded to show how the system of civil government could be taught, in a simple and entertaining manner, aided by illustrations on the black board. He will continue the subject at subsequent sessions of the Institute.

After some excellent vocal music, with organ accompaniment, the Institute adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute reassembled at two o'clock the President in the Chair, and opened with music by Prof. Brubecker, the Institute joining in singing "Beautiful River."

Mr. Morrow called attention to the fact that no measures had been taken towards defraying the expenses of the Institute, and moved that a Financial Committee be appointed, and that all moneys be paid to the Committee and handed to the Treasurer. Carried and the following Committee appointed: Messrs. Morrow, Caldwell and Jameson.

Prof. L. W. Burns, of Sewickley, delivered a lecturen on the subject of Elementary Reading. Reading was a subject about which there was not sufficient interest manifested. We had a number of statistics to show how badly our pupils readers. More attention should therefore be paid to the subject of Elementary Reading. He considered the best method, and referred to the Phonetic method. The names of the letters should be thoroughly learned, as the sounds were all-important. The Phonetic system supplied a character for each sound in the language, and would greatly reduce the troubles experienced in teaching children how to read.

On motion, the Pittsburgh teachers were invited to participate in the proceedings of the Institute.

The Institute proceeded to the consideration of the question "Should the Committee on Permanent Certificates examine all applicants?"

Mr. B. F. Gamber said this was a question that interested but comparatively a small number of teachers, and he would, therefore, not give much time to its discussion. He read a number of statistics from the State Superintendent's report in support of the affirmative view of the question.

Mr. J. N. Colwell supported the negative of the proposition, arguing that by the rules provided in the school must become qualified before he could become an applicant. Three years experience was also necessary.

The discussion was participated in by Prof. Lackey, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Still and Mr. Harrison, and on motion indefinitely postponed.

The Institute took a recess of five minutes.

Miss Lizzie Snodgrass read a well-prepared essay upon the subject of "The Scholar's Hope." The essay was read in an excellent manner, and listened to with marked attention.

After vocal music, Prof. W. V. Davis, of Allegheny, was introduced, and delivered an interesting lecture upon the subject of "Grammar."

Institute adjourned until seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute reassembled at 7 o'clock; the County Superintendent in the chair, and opened by singing the hymn "Coronation."

The Superintendent announced that the programme would have to be varied, as Prof. S. I. Linn, who had been expected to deliver a lecture, was prevented by engagements in Philadelphia.

Prof. Townsend was then introduced and delivered a lecture upon "School House Floorings." There was no such element in the universe of God created as purely physical force. The term was raised, the planets sustained in their orbits by the mandates of the mind. It was the mind of the mechanic that sent the hands of the clock around the dial plate. Where a thought was born it lasted forever. It was the mind of a hundred engineers in the locomotive that sent it thundering over the railway. It was the mind of the Creator that was seen in the storm, and in the whirlwind, and in the sunshine. The mind must be seen in government or it would fall far short of its objects. The teacher should study the characters of the children under his charge. One boy was of an excitable temperament; a proper incentive to the second boy in the form of a compliment. A third was phlegmatic, and would not be aroused by either of the above methods. He must be awakened. Let a boy boil over with wrath and it was a difficult thing to reason with him until he had exhausted his surplus energy. Monotonous tones would discharge itself into the floor; a strong mind would raise a large number o' weaker ones. The teacher in the school house could rule upon these principles, but he must guard well his conduct. The matter of flogging in the school house and whipping in the family was rapidly going out of date. There were few boys who needed whipping in the family room or at home that would not have restrained it with the interest if he could. The speaker then drew a humorous picture of the "family fight," that resulted from flogging the children. It was the whipping in the family Bastile. The same principle would apply to the school. The evil results from flogging could scarcely be estimated.

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TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOLS.

Public Meeting to Consider the Erection of a Central School Building—Proposed Division of the District.

Pursuant to public notice given by the School Directors of the Twentieth ward, a meeting of citizens was held in Liberty Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, to consider the subject of erecting a Central School at the junction of Ellsworth avenue and Romp road, near Shady Side station. The matter has been before the School Board of the ward for some time past, and they feel the necessity for taking immediate steps for securing better school facilities in that end of the ward. They are also impressed with the fact that true economy and the best interests of the people require that the building shall be first class in every respect, in keeping with those recently erected in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, and those now under contract in the Fourteenth ward. But not wishing to take the responsibility of an expenditure of some $50,000, without consulting the taxpayers, the meeting was called. Owing to the limited notice given, and the unfavorable time at which the meeting was called less than twenty persons were present.

THE MEETING.

On motion of F. Sellers, Esq., W. G. Johnston was called to preside, and Rev. D. Bacon, D. D. was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Johnston stated the object of the meeting, and expressed regret that so few were present. He explained that the Board did not wish to involve the expense of renting the hall for the evening, and had to call a meeting for the afternoon—the proprietors giving the use of the hall gratuitously at that hour. He stated what had already been done in regard to the erection of a central school building, and called upon Thomas Aiken, Esq., for a report, which had been prepared with a view to submission to this meeting.

Mr. Aiken then presented the following:

REPORT.

A meeting of the citizens—embracing nearly all the property holders—of the west end of the Twentieth ward, was held on the 8th day of March last, and after a full, and free expression of their views, in reference to the condition and prospects of the public school, in that portion of the ward the meeting appointed Messrs. D. Bacon, Wm. O. Scully and Samuel Lewis a committee to present their views to the Board of School Directors and press the wants of that portion of the ward on the attention of Board.

On the following Saturday the Committee appeared before the Board of School Directors and presented a petition, setting forth the fact that the school room at Shady Side is entirely too small to accommodate the children now in attendance at the school, and that two departments are carried on at the same time in one room.

The Board of Directors having heard the Committee, and after a free discussion of the subject, passed a resolution authorizing the Committee with instructions to investigate and report to an adjourned meeting of the Board.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the Committee reported and recommended the *erection of one* central building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the children now in the ward as well as provide for the prospective increase of population for some time to come.

The location proposed is at or near the junction of Ellsworth avenue and Romp street.

The building proposed is one equal in style, strength and general arrangement to those recently during the past year by our enterprising sister wards, whose attractive schools have already induced many of our citizens to build in their children to them, in order to avail themselves of the improved facilities for obtaining an education, denied them in their own district.

The Central Board of Education allows but one Principal to a building, and from the long experience of the past year has shown that, where sufficient room with the school buildings located as they now are, on the outskirts of the road, and the attention of the principal divided between three houses, with six departments—the present system, or rather want of system—must inevitably follow, and in its practical working disastrous to the cause of education in the district.

The Board of Directors, after mature deliberation, are of opinion that any further temporary enlargement of the present school buildings, located as they are would be an unwise waste of money.

The matter is respectfully submitted to this meeting for its careful consideration.

THE REPORT DISCUSSED.

The report was accepted, and remarks were called for.

Mr. Sellers asked whether there was any resolution attached to the report?

The President replied that there was not. He then went on to say that three propositions had been discussed. 1st—To build a new houses; but the cost was the greatest obstacle to this. Second—To divide the ward, and allow the citizens of Shady Side to provide for themselves. Third—To build one central building, at a cost of $50,000. It was on these points that the Board wished a full expression of the citizens of the ward.

Mr. Sellers thought the ward would be eventually divided, and the proper way would be to divide it before any heavy expenditure was incurred. The true plan was, not to build either churches or schools in geographical centers, but in the corners of populous points. In this sense would the proposed building be central?

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F. Shaaper, Esq., thought a division of the district the better plan, and in his judgment the railroad should make one of the dividing lines, so that the children would not have to cross the track.

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Mr. Johnson suggested that a committee of citizens, to take the whole matter into consideration, would be more advisable.

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